

## INVENTORY<sup>1</sup>

**106561 and 106562. MUSA PARADISIACA SAPIENTUM (L.) Kuntze. Musaceae. Banana.**

From the Philippine Islands. Plants presented by the College of Agriculture, Los Banos, Laguna, through the Bureau of Agriculture, Manila. Received October 11, 1934.

**106561. Kanabanse. C. A. No. 5667.**

**106562. Martaban. C. A. No. 4971.**

**106563. HEVEA BRASILIENSIS (H. B. K.) Muell. Arg. Euphorbiaceae.**

**Para rubber-tree.**

From Cuba. Seeds presented by Robert M. Grey, Superintendent, Atkins Institution of the Arnold Arboretum, Soledad, Cienfuegos, through F. G. Walsingham. Received October 9, 1934.

A tropical tree, native to Brazil, extensively cultivated for rubber.

For previous introduction see 89078.

**106564 to 106581.**

From British Guiana. Material collected by W. A. Archer, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received October 1, 1934.

Introduced for the use of Department specialists; unless otherwise mentioned, the following were introduced as seeds.

**106564. BAUHINIA sp. Caesalpinaceae.**

No. 2515. *Guayamupati*. Red Hill, Barima River, September 10, 1934. (Plants.)

**106565. CAPSICUM ANNUUM L. Solanaceae. Common redpepper.**

No. 2511. *Weri weri*. Red Hill, Barima River, September 10, 1934. A small, round, cultivated redpepper, one-fourth inch in diameter.

**106566. CASSIA OCCIDENTALIS L. Caesalpinaceae.**

**106564 to 106581—Continued.**

No. 2528. *Algaria*. Above Koriabo, Barima River, September 11, 1934. A shrub 2 feet high, with yellow flowers. It is cultivated by the Warrau Indians for the seeds, which are used to make necklaces for the children.

**106567. CLATHROTROPIS BRACHYPETALA (Tul.) Kleinb. (Diptotropis brachypetalum Tul.). Fabaceae.**

No. 2548. Mabaruma Compound, Northwest District, September 8, 1934. A large tree with unequally pinnate leaves, the leaflets leathery, broadly elliptic oblong, 3 to 7 inches long; and small white or pinkish flowers in spreading racemes. Native to Surinam and British Guiana.

For previous introduction see 106488.

**106568. CLEOME MICRANTHA Desv. Caprifoliaceae.**

No. 2525. Barima River below Koriabo, September 12, 1934. An erect spiny herb with white flowers. Native to British Guiana.

**106569. CLIBADIUM sp. Asteraceae.**

No. 2533. Above Koriabo on the Barima River, September 11, 1934. A shrub cultivated by the Warrau Indians of British Guiana.

**106570. CLITORIA ARBORESCENS Ait. Fabaceae.**

No. 2547. Mabaruma Hill, Northwest District, September 18, 1934. Cuttings of plant with purple and white flowers.

**106571. CRINUM GIGANTEUM Andr. Amaryllidaceae.**

No. 2532. Mabaruma Compound, Northwest District, September 8, 1934. A tropical African crinum with 12 or more membranous lanceolate leaves over 2 feet long and an umbel of about six large white fragrant flowers.

<sup>1</sup> It should be understood that the names of varieties of fruits, vegetables, cereals, and other plants used in this inventory are those under which the material was received when introduced by the Division of Plant Exploration and Introduction, and, further, that the printing of such names here does not constitute their official publication and adoption in this country. As the different varieties are studied, their entrance into the American trade forecast, and the use of varietal names for them in American literature becomes necessary, the foreign varietal designations appearing in this inventory will be subject to change with a view to bringing the forms of the names into harmony with recognized horticultural nomenclature.

It is a well-known fact that botanical descriptions, both technical and economic, seldom mention the seeds at all and rarely describe them in such a way as to make possible identification from the seeds alone. Many of the unusual plants listed in these inventories are appearing in this country for the first time, and there are no seed samples or herbarium specimens with ripe seeds with which the new arrivals may be compared. The only identification possible is to see that the sample received resembles seeds of other species of the same genus or of related genera. The responsibility for the identification, therefore, must necessarily often rest with the person sending the material. If there is any question regarding the correctness of the identification of any plant received from this Division, herbarium specimens of leaves and flowers should be sent in so that definite identification can be made.